ionable London Resort.

ington Figured.

Kissing in a Tunnel-A Much

Married Italian.

Orleans and staid for some time. He

came back to Birmingham, and when he grew stronger went to Nashville. While

ranged to buy him a ticket over the Ala

is now under surveillance. His wife miss-ing him the day he did not return to Cullman, came down to Birmingham to

see what was the matter. She discovered that he had gone with all her money that

Bertha Gerolt, daughter of the Prus-

was of a refined nature, much sweetness

and sensibility and probably felt for her father, who was growing old, was quite poor and, in the movement of Count Bismarck against the Catholic Church,

Miss Gerolt, and the alliance would have been proper and acceptable in every way but for the matter of religion.

The attache's mother, in Prussia, re-

pelled the idea of the Catholic connec-tion, while the ecclesiasties in Ameri-

the matter, was, of course, entitled to

troversy arose between our Government and the state authorities at Berlin, which ended in the recall of the old minister, the only one, although a Catho-

cause of the Federal Government during

the dark days of the rebellion. Bertha Gerolt disappeared, as did before her, and within the same walls, a daughter of

A newly-married couple, says the Phil-adelphia Telegraph, were on the way to Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio.

There are many tunnels on this road or the other side of the Ohio river. Al

Upon emerging into the light the young man's face was seen to wear a studious

expression. He was thinking. At first he seemed perplexed, then interested, then triumphant. He had had a revela-

ion. Then he smiled with a firm, manly

did not miss a tunnel.

But all things must have an end

Davlight always comes to the newly married. Strawbarries and cream must

be paid for at the cashier's desk. Within

the blissful cucumber hides a microbe. Our young husband goes for a drink of water. While on this errand his eager

eye catches the sign of another tunnel. Of course he feels his birdie will be sore

afraid if left alone in the darkness, and he hastens to her side. Quiek are his feet, but faster moves the train. Dark-

A scream, long and vigorous, a soun

A scream, long and vigorous, a sound of scuffling, a thump or two, and the bright light of a May day breaks upon the scene. The young husband frantically endeavors to disengage himself from the grasp of an angry colored woman sitting in the seat just behind the bride. He at length succeeds and retires sullen-

y to his seat, wiping his mouth and oc-

continuous smile, and his eyes peered

er to the United States, writes

We solicit letters and communications upon sul-lects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and re-sponsibility. No notice can be taken of snonymous communications.

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n, men copies sent free of charge, ess letters should be addressed M. C. Gallaway, 252 Second street, J. M. Krating. Memphis. Ter

MEMPHIS APPEAL THURSDAY : : : : JULY 23, 1885

THE OURBENCY DANGER. While \$28,000,000 of gold is taken from the national Treasury every year to buy silver to turn into 28,000,000 of eighty four-cent dollars, there can be no poss bility of doubting that in the end the amount of silver will be so much ir creased and the stock of gold so much decreased that the government must make the payments it has usually made in gold of full value in silver sixteen per cent. below full value. To pay in this way eighty-four cents where 100 cents had been contracted for would no be honest. Are the people of the United States willing that their country shall stand before the world a defaulter, a vol untary cheat, owing one sum and paying another?-a cheat for the sake of the profit to be got by cheating; a cheat that i amply, richly able to pay every cent i owes honorably and honestly? To this our people will not be willing their coun try's fame should be exposed; but unles the next Congress stop the outflow houest gold that dishonest silver may b coined that is what will come. It would have come some time ago if we had not stopped paying off the national deb It would come in a month or two if the New York banks had not placed \$20, 000,000 of gold at the government's command. This aid is but temporary. The people must compel Congress to act, o epreciation and panic will come an deluge the country in woe. MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT Whatever else may be going on, what

ever may occupy the country's attentic we who inhabit the Mississippi Vallmust never lose sight of the improv ment of the navigation of the Mississip river. When Congress assembles it our duty to see that every Representati and every Senator from the Mississipp Valley shall have his attention called the fact that the eye of the people of t valley is upon every one of them, and tha each one of them is expected to do l duty. The work must be started again by the next Congress, and never again b suspended until the desired results ar obtained. We rejoice to see by the S Paul Pioneer that the people there are up and doing. Last week the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce passed a resoluto call a Northwestern river convention to meet in St. Paul in September. Th bieet is to procure from Congress amp! the upper Mississippi, so that a depth not less than five feet at all seasons sha be secured. With such a depth, va stores of wheat from the immens prairies of Minnesota would find their w to European markets past our own ci-St. Paul is at the head of steamboat nav gation. Above her are the vast flo mills of Minneapolis. From thence Rock Island little has been done on the river, but the large trade that is spring ing up in all that region demands the co blishment of the five-foot channel ask for. The feeling expressed at the Paul Chamber of Commerce meet shows that the right spirit exists then Let every city of importance from ! Anthony's Falls to New Orleans join the movement; let a cry go up to Con gress too loud and too strong to be I sisted, and the noble work of river in provement will be accomplished. East railroads exert their influence in opposition to the great work, but if the pe ple of the Mississippi Valley throw of anathy and join earnestly in vigorous action, no influence, no opposition ca stand against the whole Mississippi Va Ley aroused and active.

A COLOSSAL PRAUD EXPONED. Women are naturally purer and bette than men. But a bad woman is wors than the worst of men, for when she be comes deprayed the fall from purity degradation is so great that restoration having nothing to gain by reformatio she is more wicked and unscrupulo than the basest of men. The truth this has been forcibly illustrated in the recent exposure of the brazen and shock ing villainy of Sarah Althea Hill, of Cal ifornia, in her application for divorce from Senator Sharon. Miss Hill, a fev years ago, was a popular society belle is California. She was given brilliant tal ents, the fatal gift of beauty, and the court paid her exquisite loveliness made the world to her an enchanting heaven, and she could form no thought of he worse than the contemplation of a tim when her beauty would disappear and the voice of flattery would grow still She lived a butterfly life; seemed be one of nature's whims, a winsom sieture amid the deformity of the world bright as a ray of sunshine without any shade. She had beauty and intellect after storm and battle has, if possible and all she lacked to make the secome more venerated, more loved than world a paradise was money, and this she before. Such are the feelings that will determined to have at any sacrifice, no seeming to know or care that wealth se cured by dishonor would sink her bright Wormons shall venture to carry out their beautiful young life in shame and degrathreat. As the Christjans are but a handlation. She sold herself for a stipulated ful compared with them, what is to pre price to Sharon, the California million vent the accomplishment of the insuit aire and as the taste of blood makes the it is intended to perpetrate? Such is the wolf ravenous for more, a taste of Sharlanger of the crisis that the governmen on's wealth inspired her with a morbid has taken special stops to be prepared for desire to get possession of a wife's share of his millions, and she sued him for di bot of the Wasatch mountains, stands vorce and alimony. To sustain he Fort Douglas, overlooking the Mormon ity, toward which are ranged the muz and brought into court a pyramid of per jury to sustain it. The trial was lor and tedious, and, to the surprise of all who saw that her claim rested on fraud and perjury, Judge Sullivan gave judgment for divorce, the division common property, for mony and counsel fees amount impossible. But it is not pitiable in he extreme to see strife such as this in ing to \$55,000. Judge Sullivan. in rendering his decision and preparing our free and tolerant land? the order of his court, so worded and Rain and Wind Storm in Pennsyl dated it as to prevent an appeal, which he refused on the ground that the Su SHENANDOAH, PA., July 22 -One of preme Court had no jurisdiction in dipreme Court had no jurisdiction in di-worce cases involving the most important wind storms ever witnessed in this sec-

effect of a judgment, an appeal should from it as from any other judgment Vhen Judge Sullivan made the order creeing counsel fees and alimony, was evidently his intention to preent an appeal, as he declined to illow alimony and counsel fees in he judgment, but postponed the idement until after the order for imony was entered. His object, howver, has been frustrated by the action fo Contributors and Correspondent the Supreme Court. Judge Sullivar clared that Sharon was married to Miss Hill, and granted her a divorce and ne half the defendant's fortune. And he action of the Supreme Court in granting a new trial has led to the exosure of new frauds and perjuries. Ineed the plaintiff's case is surely crumoling to pieces and demonstrates what we have already said, that a deprayed woman is more unscrupulous and un principled than the worst of men. Dur ing the last few days nearly every one Miss Hill's important witnesses have ither confessed that they perjured emselves, or are under grave and serius charges of felony. True confessed n his death-bed. Wells confessed on the witness-stand, and was put under arest for perjury committed in his first estimony. Nellie Brackett has conessed her participation in the conspir acy, and has shown how the "dea wife" letters were traced and altered Martha Wilson confessed upon the witne stand, and Judge Sullivan, disbelievin her confession, ordered her under arrest for perjury committed in her second testimony. A jury recently acquitted her of this charge, holding that her coafession was true, and that th perjury was really committed in

giving her testimony when first on the stand. Vesta Snow, who also testified originally as Martha Wilson did has Schweinitz, now German Ambassador to originally as Martha Wilson did, has been shown to be a woman of notorious-at Paris. ly bad character, living in open adultery. Gumpel and Tyler are under in ictment for obtaining \$25,000 from Mr. Sharon under false pretenses. Gumpel sunder examination upon a charge of perjury with reference to Gen. Barnes and the testimony appears overwhelm ngly against him. The examination he jurors in the Martha Wilson cashowed that the decision of Judge Sul ivan has been generally repudiated by he community at large. But the mos upendous of all of Miss Hill's colossal forgeries and perjuries was exposed week ago. She brought into court : most damaging deposition, proving all most damaging deposition, proving all as the Emperor returns to Vienna and she needed to prove as essential to making her the possessor of one-half of time Mr. Keilly draws his salary. Sharon's immense fortune. The counsel or the defense were prepared for an criary or villainy, but were dumit unded at the deposition, which los em their case and secured the triumph of the plaintiff. But this panie was of bort duration, for the next day it was evealed that the convenient and imporant witness was an inmate of the lunar sylum, a demented negro woman who lid not know day from night, could not write her name, and of course her signature was a forgery, as well as the entire

leposition to which her forged name was tached. No one cares anything fo of Turkey's forming an alliance with England, and declared that the concluenator Sharon beyond the desire to see hat justice triumphs over the network sion of such an alliance would be much of fraud, perjury and forgery woven by easier now than it was before. an unprincipled adventuress for the sole purpose of robbing him of one-half his To-morrow (Friday) is a day that is looked forward to with great anxiety in Utah. It is the day observed by the the province of Madrid, 163 new cases Mormous in commemoration of their and ninety-eight deaths in the city Saragossa and 491 new cases and 143 deaths in the Province of Saragossa; ten entrance into Utah. On that day they ome thronging into Salt Lake from new cases and four deaths in the city of Segovia and thirty-six new cases and the surrounding country and crowd their tabernacle, and their leaders magtwenty-five deaths in the province of nify the successes of their faith and in the city of Murcia and 230 new case and sixty deaths in the province of Mur make stirring appeals against the opposit nents of their practices, claiming a right violate law and to disobey and resist Caceres. the officers of the law. On the Fourth of July, as an expression of their feel ngs, the Mormon authorities of Salt day on the charge of having murdered Stephen Gateley at Solihull, in 1880, is believed to be Henry Duff. He was ex-amined by a magistrate at Solihull yes-terday, and was remanded until Satur-Lake City hoisted the stripes and stars, not at the summit of the mast upon which they are displayed on occasion of rejoic ing, such as the commemoration of the anniversary of our national independ once, but half-mast high, as is done in

day. The Crown authorities are preparing to prosecute the prisoner. ime of national sorrow or calamit London, July 22 -A dispatch from armouth says: A lifeboat containing fif-ca men started from here this morning Threats were made that when the 24th same still stronger signs of opposition and dislike should be manifested, and the rescue of the crew of a brigant which was in distress. Before reaching its destination, however, the lifeboo n a way that would crush down all opposition from the non-Mormos struck a suuken wreek and sank.
of its occupants were drowned. portion of the population. Here, then, stands the case: The Mormone, who, i e unfortunate men were married Salt Lake City, are four men to one LONDON, July 22.—In the course of a debate in the House of Lords last night the Marquis of Salisbury took occasion the Christians, threaten again to insu the national flag, more so than they did on the Fourth. There are many old to deliver an encomium upon the high mauly courage displayed by Earl Spencer in the performance of his duties as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. oldiers in Salt Lake City, and these, old onfederates as well as Unionists, hav sworn that the flag shall not again be nsulted with impunity in that city, and London, July 22.—Dispatches just re-ceived from Assouan say that Maj. Gren-fell has telegraphed that messongers from Gobra report that El Mahdi died of smallpox on June 29th. f course they have a large mass of sup orters among the non-Mormons. Lef themselves, we cannot expect that he day could pass without bloodshed. The old soldiers would not flinch, and The Lauderdale Peerage Case. hose who love their country could no

LONDON, July 22.—The Lauderdale erage case has been decided by the ouse of Lords in favor of Maj. Maitemain indifferent when the flag of the om every American consulate an ogm the masts of every American ship brough the globe-was ignobly droop the sixth Earl of Lauderdaje, who mar-ried Mary McAdam, in New York, in o bear in the present case, as the mas 1772, two days before his death. of the insulters are foreigners, having n Mary McAdam had borne three sons knowledge of our a national sentiment this fourth son of the sixth earl. The petition held that this marriage legiti-mitized the offsyring. Sir James Mait-land, a descendent of the fifth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, contested and no sympathy with our national is citations. You, reader, can tell how ou would reel if, on rising to-morrov morning, you saw your country's the claim of Maj Maitland. In the hearing placed in a position implying degradation and insult, and heard the insulters uttering their gibes in foreign tonescent Vour blood would tingle in Nash and Clarence Carey gave testimony oncerning the marriage rite as it existed the American colonies in 1772. your veins, and your impulse would be to rush to the rescue of the "old flag," that

LONDON, July 22.—The police force stationed around the Law Courty was largely increased to day, owing to infor bubble and boil is every true American's reins in Salt Lake City to-morrow, if the

MARK TWAIN Mark Twain has turned up in the Pension Office as an applicant for a pension, and quite naturally his application is so . Three miles from the gity, at the ness of the bureau. dieant for a pension on account of heumatism, sore eyes and some other Should violeuce break out, the rapid march of the soldiers will soon bring them where they can dominate the contest, and that American officers and American soldiers will permit insult to the flag while Salt Lake is in their hands is impossible. But it is not pitiable in was written he wrote to Mr. Clements at Elma, N. Y., congratulating him on the allowance of the pension, thinking it had been favorably considered. Now it happens that Mark Twain, otherwise Sampens that Mark I wain, otherwise Sam-nel L. Clements, is at present at Elmira, N. Y., and Hawley's postal card, as well as Black's letter, went to Samuel L. Clements at Elmira, instead of Samuel Clements at Elma. The result was the following letter, which the Republican's

wind storms ever witnessed in this section passed over the Catawissa valley peal was taken to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal in its decision held in substance that the laws of California give to every defendant an appeal to the Supreme Court from a final judgment; that an order granting \$55,000 counsel fees to the plaintiff scounsel and \$2500 a month as alimony is, in effect, a judgment; that it is enforceable by writ of execution against the property and by seizure of the person of the defendant, and that thus, having the force and

just simply a chaos, a museum of all the different kinds of aches and pains, fract-ures, dislocations, distempers, distor-tions, contusions and malformations there are; a man who would regard "rheuma tism and sore eyes" as mere recreation and refreshment after the serious occu-pations of his day. If you grant me the pension, dear sir, please hand it to Gen. Hawley, United States Senator— I mean hand him the certificate, not the money—and he will forward it to me. You will observe by his postal card herewith enclosed that he takes a friendly interest in the matter. He thinks I've already got a pension, whereas I've only got the rheumatism, but I didn't want that; I had that before. I wish it The Lauderdale Peerage Case Decider were catching. I know a man that I would load up with it pretty early. Lord! We all of us feel that way sometimes, The Cholera in Spain-Earl Spence I've seen the day when but never mind that; you may be busy. Just hand it to Hawley—the certificate, you understand, if not transferable. Very truly yours,

Known to the police as "Mark Twain."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

the Committee of Shareholders of

Munster Bank Trying to Obtain

a Loan in London.

by the House of Lords in Favor

of Maj. Maitland.

Eulogized-The American Lega-

tion at Vienna.

DUBLIN, July 22.-The directors

the Bank of Ireland informed a deputa-

tion of Munster Bank shareholders that

they would advance £250,000 on a writ-

be lodged with the Bank of Ireland as

security. The committee of sharehold-

ers are of the opinion that they can ob-

The Russian Poll-Pax.

VIENNA, July 22.—The Taablatt says

he Russian government meditates im-osing a poll-tax of 100 to 200 roubles

upon every foreigner residing longer than

BERLIN, July 22.—Prince Hohenlohe now German Ambassador to France

The Afghan Frontier

London, July 22.—Fresh proposals have been received from the Russian gov-

nment concerning the Afghan front

London, July 22.-The commission

ppointed to investigate into the causes the present trade depression is ex-

The American Legation at Vienna.

LONDON, July 22.—The Standard's prrespondent at Vienna says Mr. Lee

will take charge of the American lega-

tion there until autumn, when a new Minister will be appointed. Mr. Francis will present his letters of recall as soon

The Emperor William at Gastein,

liam has arrived at Gastein, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. He

was slightly fatigued from the journey, but was otherwise in capital health.

Berlin, July 22.-It is now arranged

that the meeting between the Emperor

Francis Joseph, of Austria, and William, of Germany, shall take place at

Turkey and England

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22 .- The

Grand Vizer, in a interview with Hobar Pasha, said be recognized the necessity

Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, July 22.-Incomplete re-

in Spain yesterday show a total of 1752 new cases and 685 deaths. These

Segovia: three new cases and five death

a. Cases have appeared in Huesca an

The Latest Fenian Arres

LONDON, July 22.—The name of the Fenian arrested on the Strand on Mon-

Lifeboat Crew Browned.

Earl Spencer Eulogized.

El Kahdfa Beath

Gastein on August 7th.

VIENNA, July 22 .- The Emperor Wil-

ounties.

to discuss the question of sugar

tation to London for that purpose:

OKLAHOMA.

What Col. Boudinot Has to Say Abou

ten guarantee that the depositors would the Creek and Seminole not withdraw their deposits for six months; that a call of 30 shillings per Lands in the Indian Territory and Cherokee Strip-The Future. share would be made, and that Munster Bank securities valued at £800,000 would

In his recent letter, addressed to the people of the Indian Territory, Col. E. C. Boudinot says: The Creeks and Sem-inoles sold the Oklahoma lands to the tain better terms, and have sent a depu-United States for a specified price a have received the money for them. was the understanding at the time of such sale that the lands were to be used for particular purpose, and because of such understanding the Creeks and Seminoles no doubt agreed to and did receive much less than the lands were really worth. It is true these lands are worth much more ow than in 1866, but it is also true that hey were really worth more then than

what they were sold for.

The Cherokees sold the neutral land in Kansas for \$1 25 per acre the same year that the Creeks sold theirs for 30 cents, and the Seminoles theirs for 15 cents per acre. But the Cherokees sold their land for white settlement, and the Creeks and Seminoles theirs for friendly Indians and freedmen. The quality of the lands did not warrant the wide differ-

there he telegraphed his wife to come to him. She did so, and when he recovered sufficiently the couple went to Cullman. One day he received a letter at that place post-marked Charleston, S. C. He nce in price.
The United States now proposes to pay an additional amount for the unoccupied lands of the Creek and Seminole purchase, called the Oklahoma lands, and to open them up to white settlement. There is no half-way ground in the negotiations which will soon be proposed by the commissioners. If the Creeks and Seminoles are willing to negotiate, there will be no difficulty in agreeing upon the additional amount to be paid them. If they refuse difficulty in agreeing upon the additional amount to be paid them. If they refuse amount to be paid them. If they refuse to negotiate, the commissioners will report such refusal to the President, and he will lay the matter before Congress.

As to the Cherokee strip. I believe an overwhelming majority of the Cheroan overwhelming majority of the Cherge people are opposed to selling an acre it. Through the basest misrepresenbama Great Southern railroad to Cincin-nati, and left for that city this week, and ations of Phillips, Bushyhead and the herokee delegation, they have been imbugged into receiving \$334,000 on the strip at a valuation of 47.49 cents per acre. The miserable ringsters who have thus imposed upon the people have a grave account to settle with their masters.

The bold and clear cut resolutions of the Delaware and Coaweescoawee union party conventions show that the people are determined to call their dishonest. Their batpublic servants to account. Their bat-tle cry of no more 72 per cent, steals, no swore out a criminal warrant for her way-ward husband and put the officers of the law on his tracks. It is supposed he will be caught as soon as the requisition pa-pers are secured from Montgomery. Mrs. cattle monopolies, no more money to be received on a basis of 47.49 cents po acre or any other sum on unoccup lands, and a strict account by public Passaszani is about twenty years of age, and is a woman who is in much distress. She is at the residence of Mr. W. J. Milne. She has secured cound and will ficials for public moneys intrusted them, will echo through every district the nation and result in the election of council which will give William A. Phillips and his gang of public plundernot be imposed upon. A Bomance in Which Foreign Society People at Washington Figured.

100,000 white settlers will occupy them in eighteen months from this time. Ben: Perley Poore, who entered the monastery of the visitation in 1874, was Oklahoma will be filled to overflowing in of a Catholic family, although her father less than two years. The tide will sweep over its borders into the lands adjoining, was of a refined nature, much sweetness and a louder clamor than has yet been heard for the opening of the Indian territory will fill the land.

In my opinion, if the negotiations with the Creeks and Seminoles are successful, nothing can prevent the populating of the Indian Territory with white men in the near future. But what will be the consequence if they refuse to negotiate? There is danger in that, too. The popular branch of Congress has significant to the contract of the contr nified a desire to open these Oklahor lands to white settlement by a vote 240 to 7, while the Senate was practicall manimous in favor of the same thing nese lands will never again pass int the possession or occupancy of the Creeks and Seminoles. There is only one possible way in which this could be done, and that possible way we all know will never be accomplished. That way would be for the Creeks and Seminoles were tolerably agreed the religious issue

ers their walking papers.

If the Creeks and Seminoles decide to

ent more money for their ceded land

AID FOR CYCLONE SUFFERERS. four Handred People Destitute Highmore, Dak. St. Paul, Minn., July 22 -A special

meeting of the Minneapolis Board of Trade was held yesterday for the purpose of taking action toward relieving the 400 people made destitute by the cyclone at the Emperor Iturbide and a daughter Highmore, Dak. Mr. Blackmore, the of Gen. Winfield Scott. representative from that district, was presented and pictured the destitution of the people. He said that the cyclone which swept over central Dakota last M mday left 200 families utterly bereft of their earthly possessions at Highmore. Those who have escaped the worst are not in a condition to help the more unrtunate ones. He asked not so much for tunate ones. He asked not so much for each donations as contributions of groceries and lumber. As an illustration of the state of affairs, he stated that at his own house which account destruction. House of Lords in fayor of Maj. Mait-land. There were two claimants to the peorage, Maj. Maitland and Sir James Maitland. Maj. Maitland contended that he was the heir of the fourth son of on a quarter-section claim. They had lost absolutely everything except the clothing which they wore. were appointed to visit the manufactur ers and jobbers to solicit supplies.

continuous smile, and his eyes peered ahead for the first sign of a yawning cayern in the mountain side. The bride was happy and demure. Whish—shadow—
rumble—darkness. The veil is drawn. It is another tunnel. Light again, and the young man looks happier than ever. The bride's check disports a gentle blush—
a modest, experienced blush, discoverable only to the initiated and envious.

No perplexity no anxiety now. The THE GAMBLERS MUST GO. Il the Bouses in Chicago Closed b the Police.

CHICAGO, July 22 .- There was pract and there is no doubt that there cam nearer being no gambling at the tin mentioned than at any former period for ears. Well-known gamblers said that uperintendent Doyle sent for one of the reprietors of each of the gaminghouse a the city to meet him during the even ag. He told them that they must close ing. He told them that they must close their houses that night, and keep then closed. He had no wish to destroy their furniture, but the place that failed to furniture, but the place that failed to mand your and fully with his command would be raided and despoiled o The gamblers, returning to their places ng their employes what had transpired, paid them their salaries and discharged them. This is the first time that the proprietors of gamblinghouses in Chicag-ever discharged their help.

PERSEVERANTIA DUCET" (DOES I I love to play the violin,
And hear its sound to sweet;
It gently rests beneath my chin,
My weary heart to greet.
I cannot play it very well:
I have not learned it long;
And when I play, as you can tail,
I get a little wrong. I get a little wrong.
Those stupid folks who live next door
They have the victin;
But I will practice more and more
My dear old violin.
An Amateur in the Keyaute

o the dyspeptic. Flatulence, heartburn, or resaive fullness of the stomach, are the inevented in the stomach. table sequences of his use of the knife and fork. To say of him that he gratifies the cravings of

of Windmill Hill, Sussex, and was married in 1860 to Sackville George Lane Fox, twelfth Baron Conyers. The testimony concerning Mr. Rowd n's conduct towards her disclosed an ex-raordinary THE JERSEY LILY towards her disclosed an ex raordinary series of persecutions, apparently inspired by an affection gone mad. Lady Conyers is a lady past the forties, with a grown son and two daughters, one of them, Lady Violet, a young lady of twenty or so. Mr. Rowdon is a gentleman of means, living at 92 Jermyn street, Picadilly The Cause of a Fist-Fight Between a Couple of Titled Swells at a Fash-

Romance in Which a Number of Prom-Mr. Rowdon was in court on a sum inent Society People at Wash-What Came of a Young Bridegroom's

Mr. Rowdon was in court on a summons issued at the instance of Lady Conyers, setting forth the above general complaint, and alleging that her ladyship feared that the detendant would repeat his offenses. Mr. Lewis, Queen's counsel, appeared for Lady Conyers, and in her behalf prayed that Mr. Rowdon should be required to give bonds to preserve the peace.

serve the peace.

Mr. Goodrich, Queen's counsel, who represented Rowdon, expressed extreme regret that his conduct had seemed offensive, and promised for him that the alleged offense should not be repeated. In a case of this kind, he urged, it was better not to go too desply into the de-London, July 22.—Somewhat of a sen-sation has been created in aristocratic circles by a report of a fist-fight between Lord Lonsdale and George Chetwynd. The fight took place in a well-known fashionable resort in Rotten Row, and lasted ten minutes. A number of mem-bers of the nobility and other gentlemen witnessed the contest. The trouble has better not to go too deeply into the de-tails. They would, if brought to public notice, only cause pain to both parties. The defendant had certainly not intended serious annoyances to Lady Conyers or her daughter. He asked that no acwitnessed the contest. The trouble between the two men grew out the attenion be taken in the case. tion each was paying Mrs. Langtry. Mr. Lewis refused to consent to this.

Mr. Lewis refused to consent to this. He said his client would accept nothing short of a judicial decision in the matter, and went on to give the facts upon which her ladyship had made her complaint. She had taken this final step when the annoyances she and her daughter had suffered at Rowdon's hands had become upondeable. A Much Married Italian at Birming-ham, Ala. Birmingham (Ala.) Age: Nicholas Passaszani, an Italian of good address, came to the city about three years ago and opened a fruit and confectionery He won the confidence of the pecome unendurable.
The defendant, Lewis said, was an people and was successful. One day a bright young lady named Annie Hervesh absolute stranger to Lady Conyers and her daughter Violet when, at Hamburg, in August, 1883, Rowden tried to force entered the store and made pur-chases. The proprietor, attracted by her chases. The proprietor, attracted by her looks, made himself agreeable, and she called again, and a courtship sprung up which resulted in marriage in September, 1883. The young people lived happily and were successful in business. Each month the bank account swelled. Passaszani was a consumptive and grew quite ill. Last February he went to New Orleans and staid for some time. He

himself upon them. They ignored his advances, but, in no wise deterred, he followed them to Paris, stopping at the same hotel with them there, and thence to London, traveling on the same train with them. Since that time he had con-stantly persecuted Lady Conyers and her daughter with his unwelcome attentions, although he had been repeatedly cau-tioned by the police and two of her intimate friends, gentlemen who had intervened almost with force to compel him to cease the outrageous aunoyance. Rowdon, Lewis continued, had done everything in his power to make the acquaintance of the Honorable Violet Fox. He had written to Lady Conyers, had followed them through the streets, into shops and into houses to which Lady Conyers and her daughter had been in-vited, and at balls and parties at which the ladies were present he had attempted to force himself upon them. He had even importuned them for recognition as hey entered or left their carriage. Lady lonyers, although most reluctantly, was last compelled to seek the protection f the court.

Lewis read to the court several Rowdon's letters promising to cease the Lady Conyers deposed that the defend-aut had followed her everywhere, and in the park had even accosted her as she left her carriage. A year ago she had asked Mr. Lowndes, a barrister, to expostulate with Rowdon, and Lord Bat man had also interfered to protect her She had even been compelled to appea o strangers on the streets for protection but until Saturday, July 11th, of thi year, she had borne with the persecution without seeking police intervention. On that day, when in the park, the defendant placed himself in front of her and re fused to move. She was then forced t send for a park-keeper, at whose ap proach Rowdon departed. On another occasion, and before the eyes of every one near, Rowdon had knelt before her n the park, begging her to recognize

him. Lewis, among the letters introduced read several from Rowdon to Lady Con-yers, written in March and May last, and couched in offensive language. Lady Conyers said that she had received numhad never given him the slightest en-The Hog. Violet A. Fox, second daughter of the Baron and Lady Conyers, corroborated the evidence of her mother. For two years, she said, the

defendant had made her life unpleasant. He had followed her through the streets to the park and to receptions. He had marck against the Catholic Church, stood in danger of losing his legation. About that time there lived with Baron Gerolt, as attache, a young man belonging to one of the noblest and oldest protestant houses of Bradenburgapeople as proud of their religious consistency as of their rank. He grew enamored of our Miss Gerolt and the Miss and the light and light a sent her many letters, to none of which she had ever replied. Mr. Lowndes, trustee for Lady Conyers and her dawl-ter, and an old friend of the family, deposed that he had told the defendan over a year ago that his conduct wa most improper. Rowdon had replied that he saw no reason why he should no make suit to the young lady. Mr Loundes reiterated his caution, and said that the friends of Lady Conyer would be compelled to prosecute him riminally if he did not cease the annoy Nevertheless, Rowdon had cor ances. tinued his persecution.

Mr. Lewis asked the magistrate to bind the defendant over to keep the

peace for one year.

Mr. Goodrich said he hoped the Court would be for the Creeks and Seminoles to pay the United States the money, with interest, which the United States paid them in 1866. The Creeks and Seminoles have not the money which they can use for that purpose, and the church, which had been successful in the su case at present, and he might probably be compelled to commit the defendant for trial. Meantime, he would remand the accused for a week.

Rowdon was thereupon removed to cell, giving every indication of extreme ic, to adhere with enthusiasm to the langer and astonishment.

> RIS LAY OF HER CHEEK. On the mound of er her bed. In the mould on her head Is a flower That her fingers caressed. And her hand fondly prest In our bower. And the flower lying there Was entwined in her hair When she wed: Nor aga'n did it lay On her head till the day She was dead. And the hot, scalding tear
> That falir down on her bier,
> Could it speak.
> It its language would say;
> I am lying to-day
> Near thy cheek.
> —Pittsburg Penny Pr

Nervous, Debilitated Men on are allowed a free trial of thirty Selt, with Electric Suspensory Appliances, or the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and fanhood, and all kindred troubles. Also or many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guar-anteed. No risk is incurred. Hiustrated camphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Company, Marshall, Mich.

Ste. Genevieve's One Hundred and tieth Anniversary. St. Louis, July 22.-The one hundred No perplexity, no anxiety now. The revelation has been tested and found a and fiftieth anoiversary of the little town of Ste. Genevieve, on the Mississippi river about sixty miles south of here, success. There are many tunnels, but not enough. If the whole line were a not enough. If the whole line were a tunnel the bride and groom would not care how slow the train proceeded. The man who has not lived to bless the builder of tunnels does not know what happiness is. He is but little above the brute which never troubled the Creator for passing clouds over the moon on prayer-meeting night. But our bridge grand ball,

for passing clouds over the agon ph prayer-meeting night. But our bridg-groom was not one of these parties. He appreciated all the blessings which man and nature had bestowed upon him. He A Grent Blood Medicine Rosadalis cores scrofola, swellings, goitre, skin diseases, I'ver complaint, rheu-matism, etc. Read the following: "I have been a great suffer for fifteen years, not able to walk, from an injured leg Have tried many M. D's., and their remedies to little purpose. I believe R sadalis will cure me. Sand me one dezen by steamer. It was recommended to me by a friend. I have taken two bettes and find it belping me. The dru gists who usually keep it are out of it, and I cannot afford to wait the glow arrival of their supplies, JOHN T. BEEKS, Superintendent Board of Public Instructions, LANE IRENA, FLA. ness gathers while he is yet balt a dozen seats away. But the brave man does not falter. He gropes along he reaches the seat (or thinks he does) and sildes into it. Deep are the shadows, and hums

Obscene Literature. CHICAGO, July 22.—G. S. Baldwin, a publisher, was before Justice of the Peace Prindiville on the charge of circulating obscene literature in the form of a pamphlet containing cable extracts from the Pall Mall Gazette revelations. The justice discharged the defendant on the ground that the pamphlet was not obscene, and was merely a republication of what had appeared in some of the public journals. There shall be No Alps.

There shall be No Alpa.

The statement of shall be No Alpa.

The statem

citizens engaged in non-political busi-ness, we denounce the publication, and brand the author as a wanton, malicious and miserable liar and secundrel. GOV. LOWRY

Again Vindicated from the Brutally Vil-

lifying Attacks of His Enemies-A

Falsehood and Fabrication

By Which It Was Attempted to Be

Collusion with the

Compel Them to Folfill Their Con-

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

petent and unquestionable testimony,

tions have been so performed we are willing to leave to any fair minded and

onorable citizen of the State.
On the 1st of December, 1883, we made

the State of all matters existing between the State and the lesses, and paid the balance due into the State Treasury, and

the same manner in 1884, we made

ween the State and less es, and paid the

balance due into the State Treasury in December of that year. There is an un-

insettled accounts now due by the State

eretofore, and any balance found due

nto the State Treasury, as required by

Since the present lease, began in 1881,

the time the State paying a lessee \$18,-

by us is generally acceptable to the peo-ple of the State. Since 1881, for the first time in the history of the State, the pen-

ning expenses and for all the improv-

ents and repairs that have been made,

redit in the State Treasury, and all with-

Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1885. This is to certify that I was superinteedent of the Mississ ppi rentientiary in June, 1876, at the time the lease was made to Hamilton & Hebron; that I continued to be superintendent to the 6th of March, 1882. Hamilton & Hebron's contract expired on the let of January, 1881, at which time the present lease of Hamilton, Allen & Co., or their successors, began. Us to the date of my transferring the superintendent's effect to the present incumbent, all settlements had been made and all emounts due under the said contracts were satisfactorily settled.

MARKON SMITH.

This is to certify that I assumed the duties of superintendent of the Mississippi State Peniteritary on the 6th of March, 1882, and am the present incumbent of that office. Hamilton, A len & Co., les ees of the Mississippi penitentiary and their successors, have made setting one for the amounts accruing to the State Treasury all hames due the State up to December 1883. Tadjusted and of this decided to the Scoonta, and the lessees of penitentiary hold the Trassurer's receive for the payment of the balances due on said ett emeats.

T. J. McQUISTON, Superintendeat.

This is to certify that immediately after the passage of the act of 18%, Gbv. Lowly, in writing, called my eitention to the same, and I so notified the lesses of the penitentiary, who made a full zettlement of the sums due, under the low and their contract, up to tee lat of D-cember, 18%. No suit was instituted, as it was not necessary.

Late Attorney-General.

VICESBURG, MISS., July 20, 1895

JACKSON, MISS., July 20, 1885.

us to the State upon the settlement

ttlement of all matters existing

hors merited disgrace.

oving that the above is an infamous

Grand total

Proven that He Was in Corrupt

JONES S. HAMILTON, JAMES A. HOSKINS, Lease os Mississippi State Penitentia Z. W. EWING.

The Spreini Attorney Appoin State Comptroller to Look Into

And Report Upon Certain Correct Fractices and Negligenees, Sus-tains the Charges. essees of the Penitentiary and Did Not Special Attorney Z. W. Ewing, ap-pointed to investigate the financial con-duct of the courts and magistrates of Knox county, makes the following re-

tract-A Triumphant Vindication. The Hon. P. P. Pickard, Comptroller As instructed by you on the 7th instant, I went to Knoxville and spen Jackson, Miss., July 21.—The Lantern, a weekly paper published in this city, contained the following misstatement in reference to the settlements of seven days in investigating the revenue accounts and books of the clerks of the Supreme, Chancery, Circuit, County and Criminal Courts, the cost bills of the ment in reference to the settlements of the lessees of the penitentiary, in which it will be seen they accuse Gov. Lowry of neglect of duty in allowing these lessees to fall behind in the enormous amount of \$118,260—becoming indebted to the State in that amount owing to the Governor's gross carelessness.

It seems those who think the penitentiary lessees onjoy a bonanza must be mistaken. When a business concern fails to pay its debts the usual inference is that its business is unprofitable. Judged by this rule the lease of the penitentiary is a poor investment. The existing lease of this institution began January 1, 1881, and exprises and January 1, 1881, and exprises and January 1, 1882. The amount to be paid the State in the graph of the latter and the dockets of the city magistrates. I found the revenue accounts of all the clerks well kept and correctly reported, except a few small oversights. The accounts and reports of County Court Clerk Lewis and his deputy, Jones, deserve special mention for their accuracy and careful manner in which they are kept.

All of the above mentioned officials were polite, affable, and did all they could to facilitate the work in which I was engaged. I examined carefully a

was engaged. I examined carefully a large number of cost bills in the Crimitherefore, in all Court, and made comparison between the original bills of cost as sent up by the clerk of that court reported to your 38,429 00 office. These were found to correspond \$118,200 00 except in a small number of cases caus table. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the arcellence and success of "Wilson's Con-Liven Oil ARD LIMEN." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Yet sale by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston, and br wil druggists.

This is not based on conjecture, but upon the record. Now let us turn from the figures to Chapter XX of the laws of 1884, page 28. We call the attention of the State Ledger, Clarion, and other defenders of the Governor, to section 2 of this statute, which is in the following language:

SNO. 2. Be it further enacted. That if the lesses of the Mississippi penitentiary shall fail or refuse to promptly pay into the State treasury; when the same becomes due, the amount agreed to be paid by them to the State on account of the existing lease of said penitentiary, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, upon being notified by the Governor of such failure or refusal to pay the amount due, to institute suit at once, and prosecute the same to judgment and satisfaction thereof serainst said lessees and the succeise on their bond for the amount in arrears, and the amount so collected shall be paid into the State treasery; and it is hereby made the duty of the Governor to notify the Attorney-General of such failure or refusal to pay as soon as the fact of such default comes to his knowledge.

We are informed no suit has ever been instituted. Is it, persecution, to call attention to in and make a regular business of buying jury and witness claims. The witnesses in any cases where the trial of the
cases is prolonged probate their fees
every day, thus increasing the cost.
This is done so as to sell their claims.
One probate by each witness during the
term is all that should be allowed, a matter within the control of the judge.

Many witnesses are summoned before the latter who do not appear, or are
not examined. Blank subpœnas are
signed by the clerk and sent to the foreas the fact of such default comes to his knowledge.

We are informed no suit has ever been instituted. Is it "persocution" to call attention to this matter? We do not hope to make any impression on the machine managers. They are joined to their idel. But we point out the figures and the law to all disinterested members of the party, and ask in all sincerity, what think ye of this? Probably there would have been no necessity for the issuance of State bonds if the Governor had promptly enforced the law which provides for saing the penitentiary lessees."

To this the lessees make answer promptly sustaining themselves by comman of the grand jury. In nearly all of the cases sent up by the magistrate the witnesses are bound over to appear before the court, but are again summoned by nesses are summoned at each term of the court in each case as long as the cases are continued on the docket.

The number of continues and passing cases allowed by the judge greatly inromptly, sustaining themselves by com-

creases costs. Section 6236 of the code (M. and V.) is not complied with as ofter abrication that should bring to its auas it should be.
Witnesses are allowed to claim attend ance more than two cases at one term in violation of 6235 of the code (M. and V.), and double mileage, tollage This cunning concection of falsehood and malice was distributed by mail over and pikeage are allowed at the same term. The excuse for this is the con term. The excuse for this is the con-tinuing or passing cases. As to whether steps should be taken to reimburse the State for money thus improperly paid is for you and the Attorney General to say. The number of indictments at each he State in advance of the regular issue of the paper, for the purpose of misleadng the public mind and doing injury to others than the lessees of the peniteu-tiary. While it is a matter of deep re-gret to us that a charge so false and ma-The number of indictments at each term of the court average for some time past 250, except at the last January term, when Special Judge Henderson held the court and only 150 indictments were preferred, the business of the court were preferred, the business of the court have inspired so reckless a statement, and one so damaging to us, is beyond our conception. When it is considered that we have given a bond to the State, amounting to \$116,000, for the securing costs without including the standing as citizens, and our financial State tax, by which action the State loses a large amount of revenue. It is true that no suit has ever been instituted by the Attorney-General against us for any balance due the State,

FOR INSTANCE. gainst us for any balance due the State, or the reason that settlements and paynents have been made according to the erms of our contract with the State. gation and fines, whereas if the tax ha We have endeavored, to the very best of been included the State would have re terms of our contract with the State. We have endeavored, to the very best of our ability, under, this lease and the former lease, which began in 1876, to discharge fully and fairly every obligation imposed upon the lessees of the penitentiary under their contract and the laws of the State, and that these obligations have been included the State would have received about \$1700 during the same time. A small proportion of these probably could not or would not have secured the State tax, but certainly not enough to explain the difference in the two amounts. IT IS APPARENT

that the bills of costs are not examine and scrutinized with the care they should be by the judge and Attorney-General ber of witnesses needed and the numbe ntitled to claim, and yet the reports how an average of eight witne laiming in each case sent up by the magistrate. Very few larceny cases re quire more than three or four witnesses But it will be found that the MAGISTRATES CAUSE THE PRINCIPAL DEMAND UPON THE TREASURY.

During six months beginning with January, 1885, three of these officials Knoxville issued 604 State warrants, large part of which were for felonies. (and adjustment of our accounts under this number they discharged 170, or 2 the terms of our contract will be paid per cent., who had been arrested upon warrants issued by the magistrates trying the cases and who, had he complied with Since the present lease, began in 1881, under the terms of our contract and the law authorizing the same, we have made improvements consisting of buildings, January term, 1885, of the Criminal machinery, tools, etc., upon the penitentiary and the penitentiary property amounting to \$36,167, beside unfinished or true bills not found, and that term the magistrates reported 103 cases as accontracts, and paid in cash into the State magistrates reported 163 cases as ac-Treasury \$46,020 61 up to December, quitted by them, the bills for which the State had to pay. 1884. When it is considered that prior to the leasing of the penitentiary to us, the institution was a great annual expense and burthen to the State, ranging from \$42,000 to \$96,000 a year drawn tron the State. the institution was a great annual ex-pense and burthen to the State, ranging

from the State Treasury, and a part of trates in only forty-nine cases THIS LOOKS LIKE RECKLESSNESS 000 a year to take the institution, and giving him the use of the penitentiary and convict labor without charge, we believe the management of the institution upon the part of the magistrates if no more. It is customary with the magis-trate to issue black subpones, leaving the constable or police to fill up with the names of as many witnesses as that official may be inclined to summon. It e sy to see the result.

entiary has not only paid its own run-IN ONE CASE a justice has in a number of instances out it has also paid, in eash, into the State summoned himself as a witness before himself, claimed his attendance as a witness before himself, claimed his attendance as a witness before himself, claimed his attendance as a witness before himself, claimed himself as a witness before himself. abmit to the people of the State that the ness and bound himself over to court to

penitentiary, as it now stands, with its splendidly constructed buildings, equipped with the latest and most improved machinery for the employment of the necessary inmates, the extended walls and each balance, as above stated, to its writesses are bound over to court, regarding the balance, as above stated, to its writesses are bound over to court, regarding the balance and the state Treasury, and all with the State Treasury, and all with the state Treasury and all with the state of the s less of whether they are material or no out a dollar outlay on the part of the thus violating the statute. The pay

State, is ample proof that we have performed our duty to the people under the laws and contracts by which we have been governed.

In proof of the foregoing statements we attach hereto certificates of the officers who know the facts and to whom have been exhibited the treasurer's receipts been exhibited the treasurer's receipts for the paymant of the balances due on settlements heretofore made by us, as above stated.

Legran, Miss., July 20, 1885.

50 cents for each bond tax...

In QUITE A NUMBER OF CASES for larceny the arresting officers, when a party is bound over, summors another officer to act as guard although the jail is but a little distance away. For this valuable service the guard is paid \$1. As many as four cases to larceny have been tried by one magnistrate in one day, and all of them acquitted. Separate warrants are frequentquitted. Separate warrants are frequent-ly issued for offenses that might be in-cluded in one, and the same witnesses summoned in each case and claim, thus quadrupling the costs. When a case is continued from one day to another, a mittimus is charged for in each continuation. nace. The city pulice"

DO NOT CUT THE FIGURA before the magistrates that the constables do, one of the latter having made ninety-three arrests since January last. The three magistrates above mentioned have paid into the State treasury during their incumbency, going back to 1878 in one case, \$25 and have drawn out of it theusands of deltars. PROM THIS REPORT

a violation of law in only a lew instances, still the officials have in the exercise of their duties, paid but little attention to the demands on the trasury. I did not make an investigation of the country magistrates, because there is ground for convigant against only two of them. complaint against only two of them, and the Attorney-General has had one o these indicted. Respectfully submitted Z. W. EWING. Attorney. JULY 17, 1885.

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"All the time!" OIL AND LIME. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Live On, AND LIME.—The advantage of this Compoun over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating tasts of the Oil is removed, and the whole rendered pain table. The offensive tasts of the Oil has ion

Respectfully, B. F. Boors, Saulsbury, Fenn., May 4, 1883, Harrord, PA., May S. 1855.
It has cured me of several diseases, such as nerroussess, s.cknoss at the stomach, monthly
roubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in years
tince I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbor-use
them.

MRS, FANNIE GREEN. ASURURNUAM, MASS., January 14, 1880.

Asimuswaw, Mass., January 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as parteure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I should never die in peace till I had tried Hop Bitters. When I had taken two bottles they helped me very much indeed. When I had taken two more bottles I was well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they cured me, and they used them and were cured, and fool as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. Yours truly,

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING. \$3000 Lost! "A tour to Europe that cost me \$3000 done less good than one bottle of Hop Bit-ters; they also cured my wife of fifteen

Baby Saved. We are so thankful to say that our nursing paby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the sowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its nursing mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength—The Parents, Ro-chester, N. Y.

Prosecute the Swindlers! ers or with other "Hop" name, refuse it and shun hat druggist as you would a viver, and if he has seen seen the seed of the said state in the nor the rand and rue him for damages for the swindle, and will reward you liberall "- the conviction.

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sidered that we have given a bond to the State, amounting to \$116,000, for the faithful performance of our contract, it can be readily seen how injurious such a statement must be—extending to our personal relations with our sureties, our contract, it can be readily seen how injurious such a statement must be—extending to our personal relations with our sureties, our contract, it can be readily seen how injurious such a statement must be—extending to our personal relations with our sureties, our contract, it can be readily seen how injurious such a statement of the misdemann cases are nolle prosequied upon payment of or securing costs. Without readiling the

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Sirs—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried our Hop Bitters and it done me more good than it the doctors.

MISS S. S. BOONE. Stful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION. See TUT'S FILLS are especially adapted to such eases, one doso effects such a change offeeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is neurished, and by their Tonic Action on UTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA Renovates the body, makes healthy fush strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood \$1. Sold by druggists. OFFICE 44 Murray St., New York MISS. A. BESTAT.

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